



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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OAU Mediating Team Begins Talks in Dakar

*AB2711161389 Paris AFP in French 1229 GMT
27 Nov 89*

[Text] Dakar, 27 Nov (AFP)—The mediating committee set up by the OAU on the Senegal-Mauritania conflict this morning began talks at the Senegalese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Made up of Egypt, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, and a representative of the secretary general of the pan-African organization, the committee will once again be received by President Abdou Diouf after its discussions today with Senegal's Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall and Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall. Tomorrow, it will fly to the border area, where it is expected to visit the Diawara locality, (where the first incidents of the conflict were recorded) and refugee camps located on the Seneglese bank of the river separating the two countries. On 29 November, the committee will leave for Mauritania, crossing the river by ferry boat at Rosso. Present at the committee's meeting this morning were Niger Foreign Minister Sani Mahamane Bako, Togolese Foreign Minister Yaovi Adodo, Egypt's Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Seif al-Nasr, Tunisia's Habib Beb Yahaya, secretary of state for foreign affairs, Nigeria's Mr U. Yola external affairs ministry director general, and Mr Yilma Tadesse, OAU secretary general for political affairs.

Lusophone African Justice Ministers End Meeting

*MB2811205989 Dakar PANA in English 1820 GMT
28 Nov 89*

[Text] Maputo, 28 Nov, (AIM/PANA)—The chairman of the Mozambican parliament, the People's Assembly, Marcelino dos Santos, has declared that African countries with Portuguese as their official language should be able to decide their own futures in spite of being "underdeveloped."

Dos Santos was speaking on Tuesday at the closing of the fifth meeting of the justice ministers of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.

He added that "we cannot accept that they impose on us what we should be and do," in an implicit allusion to the constant interference and imposition suffered by developing countries.

Dos Santos said there (?was a need) to remove the obstacles characterizing the relationships between states, which continue to be painful, especially for the poorer countries.

The meeting of the justice ministers from "the five" which began Friday discussed issues relating to legislative and juridical activity since the five countries' independence in 1975.

The discussions took place under four broad themes: the role of the justice ministries, the defense of human rights, ways of guaranteeing citizens access to the courts, and an overview of the legislative activity in each of the five countries.

A final document from the meeting urged the various justice ministries to work to raise the consciousness of their citizens in order to better [word indistinct] their rights.

The document accused the South African backed MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits of systematically violating human rights, in spite of the peace efforts initiated by the governments of Mozambique and Angola.

The document also noted that in each of the five countries, the full application of the law had been conditioned by its economic situation.

The sixth meeting of the justice ministries of "the five" will take place in 1991 in Angola, where the first meeting was held [words indistinct].

The ministers at the opening of the meeting on Monday called for greater access of citizens to courts in their countries.

They noted that although guaranteed by the constitution, their citizens have not all had speedy and easy access to courts.

The ministers discussed ways of removing obstacles that have affected the economically vulnerable citizens access to the courts.

A Mozambican judge called for the provision of constitutional and legal education for citizens in the five countries.

Taking part in the meeting were Franca van Dunem of Angola, Corsino Fores of Cape Verde, Nicandro Barreto of Guinea-Bissau, Osman Dauto of Mozambique and Francisco Pires of Sao Tome and Principe.

Chad**President Habre Presents Draft Constitution 29 Nov***AB3011200189 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Speech by President Hissein Habre on 29 November in Ndjamena on the upcoming constitutional referendum—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Chadians, since the suspension in 1975 of the 1962 Constitution, our country has been ruled by transitional regimes, and, as a result, governed by provisional and more or less elaborate texts. Not only were most of these texts roughly worked out, but they could not be applied fully because of an unstable political context characterized by tragic and violent events.

When we took over on 7 June 1982, one of our concerns was to work within a legal framework in ruling the country and defending the vital interests of the nation. Thus, the Fundamental Act of the Republic, which still governs the Chadian state's life, was adopted on 18 October 1982. But at the same time, we made a pledge which was formalized by the Fundamental Act of the Republic, to normalize the constitutional life of the country as soon as possible. This normalization should be carried out through a democratic process that will enable the Chadian people to determine their own destiny. To achieve this goal, they should in particular be given the possibility to freely and democratically adopt the constitution that they want.

To reach this crucial stage, many conditions must be fulfilled, namely, achieving national unity through a far-reaching and deeply-rooted national reconciliation, recovering our usurped lands, and reestablishing national sovereignty over them. Other conditions are: defending our country's independence by setting up a truly national army, helping the state recover its powers and prerogatives, in short, rehabilitating at all levels our country, which has been ravaged by long years of war, confusion, and foreign occupation.

It is in this regard that since 1982, the government has essentially centered its efforts on the objectives of peace, national unity, stability, and economic and social rehabilitation, as well as on meeting the Chadian people's vital needs. This is the best way to prepare for the future.

Indeed, without taking stock of all the achievements of the government and the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR], I would nonetheless like to remind you that in the sector of food security, health, and education, major results have been achieved. [passage omitted]

Those who are manipulated from outside and would challenge these precious achievements of the Chadian people or would try to put them in question would do so

to their detriment and at their own risk. The government and UNIR look to their true consolidation with the firmest determination.

Fellow Chadians, a new future and brilliant prospects are open to us with the draft constitution that will be submitted to your wise and enlightened verdict. Indeed, the draft constitution that I hereby call on you to decide upon freely and to the best of your knowledge and belief is the result of the reflections of all socioprofessional groups of our country. This draft constitution, which is a genuinely Chadian work based on the principles of openness, freedom, democracy, social justice, and equality, strives to be as close as possible to our realities and aspirations. It is based on our history and cultural values and, at the same time, takes into account the demands of the modern world to which we belong, as well as the legitimate aspirations to progress our people.

The future constitution, which will be the supreme law of our Republic should be respected by all, namely citizens and institutions, as well as governors and governed. It specifies and guarantees the freedoms and rights recognized to citizens regardless of their sex, age, or origin. It defines the framework within which these freedoms and rights are exercised and reminds everyone of their duties toward the society and the state.

Exercising freedoms and rights is conceivable only in a context where the administrative apparatus respects the rules and where justice is fair, clear, and diligent. All this should be based on an institutional mechanism enabling each authority to play fully its role and carry out its function.

The president of the Republic and head of government is elected through direct universal franchise, and in this way benefits from popular legitimacy and has the constitutional means to govern efficiently. The national assembly is elected in the same conditions and has the mission of legislating on issues. It also has the possibility to check and air its views on government actions. We shall also have an independent judiciary that administers justice and serves as keeper of republican legality. The future constitution also provides for a system of information and exchanges of views between all the constitutional bodies, so as to avoid errors and unnecessary bottlenecks.

The drafting of the constitution cost us time, money, a great deal of energy, and lasted more than a year. The draft is now ready. Once adopted, all its provisions will be implemented. All the new constitutional bodies will be installed, and I will give them all the necessary attention for their normal, efficient, and responsible functioning. [passage omitted]

The time has now come to adopt this draft constitution. I urge all of you to vote yes, frankly and massively, yes, on 10 December. Long live the Republic!

Zaire

Mobutu Reacts to C-130 Airplane Crash Report

AB3011180489 Dakar PANA in French 1655 GMT
30 Nov 89

[AZAP commentary: "The Kamina Base Again in the Collimator?"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Nov (AZAP/PANA)—Following a news broadcast today at about 0015 by the American television network "CNN" which reported that between Kamina (Zaire) and Jamba (Angola) the U.S. Army was reportedly searching for the wreckage of one of its C-130 planes which reportedly crashed in Angolan territory with 5 military men on board, the endless episode on the Kamina base runs the risk of being revived.

Alerted by a journalist of the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY (AZAP) who watched the news report at the Hotel Continental where he had gone in order to cover the dinner party organized in honor of Portuguese President Mario Soares, who is on an official visit to Zaire, as well as the business delegation accompanying him, the AZAP director general immediately contacted the supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, himself.

The latter, in possession of reliable reports which he received from the chief of General Staff of the Army and the chief of General Staff of the Zairian Air Force who, in turn, had just contacted the Kamina base, revealed that the last plane that left the Kamina base was a civilian aircraft, a "Mystere 50", made in France, and belonging to the General Quarries and Mines Company. The aircraft made an emergency landing on 26 November following serious technical problems. After repair works that lasted 2 hours 40 minutes, the aircraft, which was on its way from Lubumbashi, resumed its normal course toward Kinshasa, where it arrived safely.

President Mobutu, who reacted sharply to the CNN version, has decided to submit to the Zairian-Angolan joint permanent commission on defense and security within the next 24 hours a concrete proposal that would ask the Angolan side to send immediately two or three Angolan observers who would remain permanently at the Kamina base in Zaire, at Zaire's expense. The Zairian head of state is determined to bury finally this Kamina base issue, which seems to be coming up in the news again following an incident which some people are

already trying to link with Zaire and in particular with the Kamina base. The incident might provide a golden opportunity for Zaire's detractors at this time when President Mobutu is doing his best as a mediator to find an African solution to the thorny and delicate Angolan problem.

However, in Kinshasa, the authorities are happy that Zaire and [words indistinct] or operate joint patrols either along their land border or at every border post where joint patrol teams assume command alternatively. These provisions are proceeding well and the issue will soon be settled.

Angolan Observers To Inspect Base

AB0112093089 Dakar PANA in French 0813 GMT
1 Dec 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Dec (AZAP/PANA)—The U.S. ambassador to Kinshasa, who was contacted by phone yesterday by the president of the ZAIRIAN PRESS AGENCY [AZAP] about the crash of an American plane in southern Angola, stated that the embassy was extremely surprised at the news, adding that he had no evidence that such a plane had taken off from Zairian territory. The American diplomat further stated that any requests for additional details on this issue should be referred to the competent authorities in Washington.

In regard to the affair to which he has already reacted strongly, President Mobutu Sese Seko, who once again spoke to AZAP yesterday, stated that it was curious to note that over the past few days, anyone in general, using any means of transportation can go to Jamba which has become a kind of open town, often in blatant violation of Angolan airspace. He added that this is done without the least question being raised about the origin of the means of transportation used by these strange tourists or about the cargo they may possibly carry.

However, a mere hint at weapons or other military supplies meant for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is enough to make people immediately sound everywhere the name of Zaire and of the now famous Kamina base. "Until when, Marshal Mobutu asked, will Zaire and its leader cease to serve as scapegoats in the Angolan issue? I hereby confirm the invitation that I made to the Luanda authorities to dispatch permanent observers to Kamina at the Republic of Zaire's expense," the Zairian leader concluded.

Ethiopia

Eritrean Delegate on UN Role, Carter Statements

EA3011202689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 30 Nov 89

[Press statement issued by EPLF Politburo member and delegation leader to the Nairobi talks, al-Amin Muhammad Sa'id, in Nairobi, on 29 November—read by announcer]

[Text] The people of Eritrea and Ethiopia and the international community, who are longing for a peaceful solution to the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, have been eagerly following the peace talks in general and the Nairobi talks in particular.

The signing of the agreement on the three issues which were outstanding after the Atlanta talks—that is, the issue of the chairmen, observers, and secretariat—has partially satisfied the people who were following the talks. The agreement by the two sides to accept President Nyerere and President Jimmy Carter as co-chairmen, mandated to choose a secretariat, the two sides' selection of the UN, OAU, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Kenya, Sudan, and Tanzania as observers, and their agreement to send a joint invitation to them was a positive move.

Though there were several obstacles, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] made all efforts possible to make the Nairobi talks a success. If the other side had shown goodwill, better results would have been achieved.

The EPLF, in both Atlanta and Nairobi, Presented proposals that would have enabled goodwill, fairness, and trust to prevail at the peace talks. Favorable ground would have been prepared.

But because of the rejection of the proposals by the Ethiopian delegation and the lack of necessary steps and discussions about the proposals, the preliminary talks were a (?failure).

In particular, it is a matter of great concern that the Dergue side was not willing to launch a joint effort to save the millions of Ethiopians who are facing death and famine at a time when a serious drought is threatening the Eritren and Ethiopian peoples.

There is another issue that the EPLF would like to expose. During the Atlanta and Nairobi talks in general, and last week in particular, the Ethiopian regime used lies, falsehoods, and (?disinformation) to stop the UN from participating as an observer [words indistinct]. They claimed that the UN had declined to take the role of observer.

And there is also another issue that should be seriously considered. At the Nairobi talks, the two sides agreed to accept the UN as an observer. The document which was signed unequivocally stated that the selection of the UN had the support of both sides. The claim that the UN has

not accepted the role assigned to it is completely unfounded. In fact, the EPLF has, through its own channels, established that the UN has indeed confirmed its readiness to take on the role of observer, if it is invited by both sides.

The EPLF takes this opportunity to state that if anything prevents the participation of the UN as an observer or undermines this agreement and the achievement of peace, it will not be held responsible.

Referring to the final statement issued by President Carter, Comrade al-Amin said: We would like to express our opposition to some of the points made by President Carter in his statement at the end of the talks.

First: On the issue of mediation, we completely disagree with President Carter's statement that since the two sides could not agree on the issue of mediation, it has been dropped from the agreement. The EPLF adheres firmly to the following position. If the mediation is carried out in a flexible and even-handed manner, it will have a positive [words indistinct] on the peace talks and the opposing sides. Even then, mediation should not be the responsibility of the chairmen alone.

Second: Chairman Carter was not given either the directive or the mandate by the EPLF delegation to send invitations to the seven nominated observers before the signing and declaration of the agreement. Hence, the EPLF delegation will not be held responsible for any obstacle that arises because of this.

TPLF Said Holding Several Government Soldiers

AB2911207589 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 28 Nov 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Thousands of Ethiopian Government soldiers are claimed to be in the hands of the rebel Tigray People's Liberation Front, the TPLF, as a result of their recent offensive. Although the Ethiopian Government has started talks with the TPLF, the fighting is still going on and the rebels have been pushing toward the capital. Collin Blayne has just spend 2 weeks with the TPLF. Robin White asked him if they are in fact holding large number of war prisoners.

[Begin recording] [Blayne] Yes, indeed. On one occasion we were driving through Tigray at night—and most of the driving is done at night—and we saw a whole column of prisoners coming toward us. We stopped to talk to them and another column arrived, something like 2,000 people just shuffling along the road in the darkness. We saw a gathering of 10,000 prisoners later as well as a hillside and kept well away from where they might be bombed by the government.

[White] And what does the TPLF plan to do with themn?

[Blayne] The TPLF eventually plans to release them, simply because there are so many and food is in short

supply. First of all, what they do is they put them through a session of political education and keep them perhaps for a month or 2 before releasing them back into the rest of Ethiopia.

[White] And they'll just go home or what will happen to them?

[Blayne] Well, they'll just go home. One imagines that they may be conscripted back into the Army again because this has happened in the past. Some of the prisoners had been captured for the second time by the TPLF.

[White] And what about the captured weapons? The TPLF claims to have captured all the government weapons; have they?

[Blayne] I think it's pretty certain that they have. We saw some of the tanks they said they've captured. They said they captured 27 tanks in the recent offensive. Also, we saw anti-aircraft weapons which they indeed used to bring down a Mig while I was there.

[White] You saw that?

[Blayne] We saw the Mig after it had come down. We saw a hole in the tail which had been caused by some projectile from the ground, probably an anti-aircraft fire. The other thing that's in evidence everywhere is the Kalashnikov rifles. They say they captured 10,000 rifles at Cobbo. Well, they probably did because everybody seems to have one. From boys of 14 to old men I saw sitting in the cafes, I imagined they had a walking stick but when the man stood up, it turned out that he had a Kalashnikov as well.

[White] How secure is the TPLF hold on the whole of Tigray?

[Blayne] It seems pretty secure on the ground but they've got a lot of their artillery dug in and camouflaged all the way down beyond (?Weldiya). They appear to have got very close to (?T'eda Shet). Where they are not secure is in the air because they've got no air force and the anti-aircraft guns they have are not the most modern. They don't have [words indistinct] missiles so the Mig's can fly pretty well with impunity. The one they brought down was the first for 2 years and it's the air attack that has caused fear and trepidation throughout Tigray.

[White] Are they on the march southwards still?

[Blayne] Yes, they seem to be. I wouldn't like to say that they are driving toward Addis, but the reports are that they are still taking towns and villages in the northern (?shore).

[White] You came in through the Sudan. How hard was this journey?

[Blayne] The journey was one of the worst journeys I have ever made because it had to be carried out at night. The roads are very bad and for part of the way the route

goes through the mountains, through places where the bridges have collapsed and you don't discover this until [words indistinct]. It's going to be very tough to get food on that route. We even rolled a vehicle because we couldn't see where we were going. We drove up a bank and suddenly, bang, we were on our side.

[White] You talk about food getting in [place name indistinct]. On television we have been seeing pictures once again of starving people in Tigray. Is it as bad as those people pictures seem to show it?

[Blayne] It's not as bad as it was at the same time in 1984 because there is a little food getting in but if nothing big is done over the next 4 or 5 weeks I think we will start seeing mass starvation and mass migration.

[White] Is part of the problem the TPLF and that they've started the war and no food can get in? Don't people blame them for it?

[Blayne] People don't blame the TPLF as far as I could see, but they do blame the war. Maybe that's not very sophisticated thinking. But the war is responsible for making the famine worse, making the famine really bad. [end recording]

Kenya

President Moi Holds Talks With Sudan's Al-Bashir

EA3011172789 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Nov 89

[Text] Nairobi, 30 November (SUNA)—Today Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, met the Kenyan President, Daniel arap Moi, who expressed hope that the negotiations opening tomorrow between delegations from the government and Garang movement will succeed. During the meeting, which was held at the Intercontinental Hotel, relations between the two countries and ways of developing them were discussed, as well as matters affecting peace in the region and in Africa. President Moi stressed the importance of Sudan's inclusion as a member of the Preferential Trade Area. Lt Gen 'Umar thanked President Moi for inviting him to attend the meeting, stressing the great importance Sudan attached to its relations with Kenya and with the African countries neighboring Sudan.

Correction to Sudanese Peace Negotiations Begin

EA3011215889

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "'Unofficial' Sudanese Peace Negotiations Begin," published in the 30 November 1989 Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 6:

Page 6, second column, first paragraph, only sentence, should read: ...also represented by Elijah Malok and Yasir Arman. (correcting name)

De Klerk, Botha Depart for Ivory Coast 1 Dec*MB0112060089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0111 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, flew out of Jan Smuts Airport on Friday on his first official state visit to a foreign country since taking office in September.

He and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, accompanied by senior state officials and a large contingent of media representatives, will be the guests of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, of the Ivory Coast.

The South Africans are expected to arrive at Yamoussoukro, the president's birthplace and recently established administrative capital of Ivory Coast, in time for an informal working lunch. They will return on Saturday [2 December].

The visit will include a state banquet on Friday night and a visit to the spectacular Basilica of Our Lady of Peace, the newly completed St Peter's-like structure which is now the tallest church in Christendom.

Talks between the two presidents are expected to centre on the Angolan peace process, Namibia's imminent independence, and the expansion of the not inconsiderable contact in trade and technology already existing between their two countries.

President Houphouet-Boigny, 84, considered by many as the "old man" or the sage of African politicians, has been the only African leader, apart from President Hastings Banda of Malawi, who has openly entertained official contact with South Africa.

This contact was started by a secret meeting in 1974 with the then prime minister, Mr John Vorster. Last year former President P.W. Botha also dropped in on the Ivory Coast president on returning from a European trip.

South Africa has acquired landing rights for SAA [South African Airways] in the Ivory Coast, so gaining a foothold on a continent which has forced the airline to fly around the bulge of Africa for decades.

The high level of respect that President Houphouet-Boigny enjoys both as a statesman and as the leader of one of Africa's economic miracles, is expected to be a major factor in South Africa's re-acceptance into the African fold.

The president's emphasis on development and his expressed preference for acquiring the technology from fellow African states, is bound to lead to the exploration of means to expand trade and cooperation between the two countries.

Briefing him on the political direction a reformist-minded state president aims at taking South Africa will undoubtedly quickly find its way to other African leaders. President Houphouet-Boigny may thus play a

key role in opening doors into the rest of francophone Africa in which he is undoubtedly the most powerful leader.

This influence may also carry the new South African state president's message to other African governments and make the current visit a precursor to more trans-Zambezi visits.

As South African political leaders go, President de Klerk has already covered considerable ground in official foreign contacts in a relatively short time.

As newly elected National Party leader and therefore president-elect, he met Mozambican President Joachim Chissano in Maputo in July, President Mabuto Sese Seko of Zaire and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in August.

Commentary Hails Visit*MB0112054989 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The state visit by President F.W. de Klerk to Ivory Coast is, in one sense, a natural development in the more active diplomacy which South Africa has been pursuing in initiatives to promote stability and cooperation in southern Africa.

The visit was announced some time ago, when it became clear that President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, as the elder statesman of French-speaking Africa, was becoming more closely involved in the efforts to bring about peace in Angola. Both he and Mr de Klerk have already been consulted on more than one occasion by the official mediator in that affair, Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

But, the visit is also a recognition of the special relationship that has developed over the years between South Africa and Ivory Coast. For the past 20 years, President Houphouet-Boigny has taken the lead in calling for a more constructive attitude to South Africa by other African governments. His plea for dialogue in 1971 was followed by a meeting with the then prime minister, Mr Johan Vorster. Last year, he also met Mr de Klerk's predecessor, Mr P.W. Botha. Relations between the two countries are illustrated by the fact that Ivory coast is one of the few African countries where South African Airways has landing rights.

President Houphouet-Boigny has, if anything, been strengthened in his views by recent events in South and southern Africa. He said in an interview recently that he would receive President de Klerk as another African. Africa needed its South African brother, who were more advanced technologically, he said.

No doubt issues arising from this relationship will feature in the talks between the two leaders today and tomorrow. But, it has also been made known that

southern Africa, and, in particular, the situation in southwestern Africa, will be discussed, the successful election and subsequent formation of a Constituent Assembly in Namibia and the fact that the Cuban withdrawal from Angola is on schedule, have raised hopes that the regional settlement plan in its entirety will proceed to a successful conclusion.

So far, however, the participants in the Angolan civil war have not been able to reach agreement on the terms for a cease-fire. It may be expected that intensive diplomacy to try to resolve the deadlock will continue to be pursued in southern Africa and further afield. President de Klerk was in Zaire for talks with President Mobutu, in Goma, last August, and the negotiations have also brought Zaire's foreign minister, Mr Karl-I-Bond, to South Africa for talks.

Mr de Klerk made it clear even before his formal election as state president that he intended to implement a vigorous policy of stabilisation and co-operation in southern Africa. In July, talks with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique ended with Mr Chissano stating publicly that he no longer believed that South Africa still supported the rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement. He welcomed President de Klerk's expressed support for closer cooperation in the region, as did Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda in a meeting in Livingstone a month later.

The meeting in Yamoussoukro this week is a continuation of the process between two leaders who will, of necessity, play a prominent part in it.

Cabinet To Hold Special Session 4, 5 Dec

MB0112084389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0827 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 1, SAPA—The cabinet is to hold a special work session on issues of current interest on Monday and Tuesday [4 and 5 December], the Bureau for Information said in a statement in Pretoria on Friday.

The statement, issued on behalf of the State President's Office, said the main aim of the meeting was to plan the implementation of the government's policy initiatives for 1990.

No statement would be released after the meeting, which would be held "in the Transvaal countryside." The Bureau's statement did not elaborate.

The usual weekly cabinet meeting would be held in Pretoria on Wednesday, December 7.

New SAP Commissioner Addresses Parade

MB0112082389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0813 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 1, SAPA—It was of the utmost importance to the SA [South African] Police [SAP] that

all inhabitants of South Africa should trust the force and consider it to be their protectors, the new commissioner of police, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, said on Friday.

Speaking at a multi-racial passing out parade at Loftus Versveld Stadium in Pretoria, at which he formally took over command of the SAP from General Hennie de Witt who is retiring, he said the SAP's creed clearly stated it was the forces calling to promote the happiness, as well as the spiritual and material well-being, of everyone.

"I undertake, on behalf of the South African Police, that we will live out the creed to the full.

"I will also protect the interests of every member of the South African Police as I do my own, but expect every member, in the same spirit, to protect the interests of every inhabitant of this land as he does his own."

General van der Merwe thanked the cabinet for the trust they had put in him by appointing him.

The outgoing commissioner, General de Witt, said police members should always respect the societal values of personal freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of movement, and safety.

"These are sensitive matters," Gen de Witt told the police officers on parade, "and as we are moving into a new era of reconciliation, I wish to urge you to fulfil your task in the spirit of these new endeavours, which are at present being made to bring peace and stability to our beloved country."

Gen de Witt believed police would keep abreast of social and political changes.

The force was already well-equipped to cope with these changes, he said.

Mpumalanga 'Quiet' After Arrival of Police

MB3011140089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1348 GMT 30 Nov 89

[Text] Durban Nov 30 SAPA—For the first time in several days of fighting in the Mpumalanga township, near Hammarsdale, no incidents of violence have been reported since police reinforcements were sent into the trouble-torn area this week, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

An SA Police spokesman in Durban, Lieutenant-Colonel Charl du Toit, said on Thursday [30 November] no incidents had been reported.

Senior police officers and members of the security forces held a meeting in Durban on Wednesday at which they discussed problems encountered in the maintenance of law and order in Mpumalanga.

Meanwhile, taxi-owners in the Mpumalanga are still watching the situation closely after bowing to pressure from one of the fighting factions to suspend transport temporarily.

Taxis ceased operations on Monday night.

The mayor of Mpumalanga, Mr Rodger Sishi, said the situation was still tense.

NP Appoints Transvaal Executive Committee Members

*MB0112115689 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
1 Dec 89 p 8*

[Text] The National Party [NP] in the Transvaal has appointed a number of new Executive Committee members.

The provincial leader of the party, Mr Barend du Plessis, announced in Pretoria yesterday that Mr Piet Grobler

had been appointed to the President's council to fill the vacancy left by Mr Tjol Lategan.

Mr Grobler is a former Member of Parliament for Roodeplaat. He lost his seat to the Conservative Party in the recent general election.

The MP for Pretoria Central, Mr Gert Oosthuizen, and the MP for Jeppe, Mr Hennie Bekker, were appointed party whips. Mr Chris Fisser, MP for Rissik, was appointed the senior provincial whip.

The MP for Rosettenville, Mrs Shiela Camerer, was appointed provincial Information Officer. She takes over from Mr Piet Coetzer, now deputy director of information of the NP's federal information council.

Mr du Plessis said the party was investigating aspects of head office organisation with a view to establishing a modern management structure.

Angola

Bishops' Message Rejected as 'Interference'

MB3011201789 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1946 GMT
30 Nov 89

[Text] Luanda, 30 Nov (ANGOP)--The Angolan Government on 29 November described the Catholic bishops' so-called "message" as "clear interference" and its proposals as "clearly obstructing the peace plan".

The national directorate for religious affairs of the state secretariat for culture says the "message" is similar to the stands of "those who have always wanted to break the Angolan people's determination and dignity".

It should be noted that the Catholic bishops, who recently met in [words in distinct] God and the men of goodwill," in which they call for "free elections" and make other demands allegedly for the sake of peace.

The directorate asks whether the churches "are not being used for demonstrations against the Angolan people's interests, contrary to what the message tries to suggest." It emphasizes that the document "reflects contradictions and irresponsible attitudes" and further asks whether churches are not going beyond their religious objectives by "disrespectfully interfering in affairs which are the responsibility of state organs and of the nation's sovereignty".

The directorate adds that the Catholic bishops' attitude comes at a time of improved relations between the Angolan Government and the churches, suggesting that the bishops should follow the examples of constructive participation in the search for peace by other churches in the country and southern Africa, notably the Catholic Church in Mozambique.

The directorate states that the Angolan Government has been conducting the peace process with a mandate from the People's Assembly, which represents the Angolan people, irrespective of their philosophical or religious beliefs, and which is not to be confused with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party.

The directorate emphasizes that the Angolan Government's peace efforts have led to the South African Army's cessation of violence and aggression; the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibia; the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola; and the Gbadolite accords, which were approved by Africa as a whole through the OAU.

The directorate accuses the Catholic bishops of trying to become the representatives of the Angolan people's aspirations. It calls on Angolan people in general, and Catholics in particular, to keep their faith in the Angolan Government under the leadership of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Commentary Criticizes Message

MB3011212489 Luanda ANGOP in French 2020 GMT
30 Nov 89

[Commentary: "Render Therefore Unto Caesar the Things That Are Caesar's; and Unto God the Things That Are God's"]

[Text] When Caesar's soldier approached Jesus, demanding the tax that all citizens must pay the state, the "son of God" gave him a coin with the face of the emperor on it and Jesus Christ said the famous words: "Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

In this clear manner did Jesus Christ define the principle of absolute separation between church and state and between temporal and spiritual power. This lesson is both simple and transparent. It appears in the Bible, the sacred book of all Christians, and it is enshrined in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Angola: There is not, nor can there be, interference in the affairs of the church and of the state.

The state, which represents all citizens of the country without exception, is above any church, which only represents its faithful. Obviously, the Angolan people have never given a mandate to the Catholic Church, or any other church, to speak on their behalf.

Therefore, it was against the very teachings of Christ himself—who they claim to venerate—that the Catholic bishops wrote the recent "message" in which they call for a cease-fire so that elections can be held and peace restored to Angola. This is clear interference in the affairs of the temporal power.

Without paying too much attention to the curious circumstance that these positions coincide nearly point for point with those which the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandits have publicly cited in the United States, it is hard to understand what lessons in democracy the Angolan bishops hope to give the People's Republic of Angola's responsible authorities. The Catholic Church itself does not resort to exactly democratic mechanisms.

Were the thousands of Angolan believers ever consulted about their preferences with regard to the promotion of their "spiritual chiefs?" Or is divine inspiration enough to guarantee the impartiality of this process?

Whether or not this question can be answered, the truth is that the Angolan Catholic bishops went over and above their religious duties by using places of prayer for political actions that only serve the interests of the enemies of the People's Republic of Angola. For this reason, it is not surprising that UNITA happily accepted this unexpected present from the Angolan Catholic bishops.

By respecting religious practices and temples, allowing the church to spread its message among its followers, and

by instituting measures for the church to again have schools and other educational establishments, the Angolan Government has shown that it is behaving impartially and correctly with regard to that religious institution. On the other hand, and for obvious reasons, the Angolan Government must necessarily demand reciprocity [words indistinct].

The Catholic bishops may legitimately express their desire for peace in Angola, for all Angolan people from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province want peace. However, what they must not forget is that there is a constituted government and organs of sovereignty which, despite all types of pressures, betrayals, displays of bad faith, and many other difficulties, have long worked to achieve that peace which must not, however, mean sacrificing the Angolan nation's sovereignty or integrity or [word indistinct] for its citizens.

The Catholic bishops and the Catholic believers have other means and places where they can seek the peace that they say they desire. To that end, they must not think they can give advice to those who do not need them. They must not think they can replace the state of which they are a part. Thus, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

Air Force Airplane Crashes in Lunda-Norte

*AB3011194989 Dakar PANA in English 1845 GMT
30 Nov 89*

[Text] Luanda, 30 Nov (ANGOP/PANA)—An Angolan Air Force plane crashed in Canfunfo, in the northern Angolan province of Lunda-Norte, killing its pilot and injuring 10 people on the ground.

The plane, flown by Lt. Antonia Rodriguedujl [name as received] was on a routine flight.

Comoros

Opposition 'Mobilizing' Against Mercenaries

*AB3011153889 Paris AFP in French 1447 GMT
30 Nov 89*

[Text] Paris, 30 Nov (AFP)—The opposition in exile and within Comoros has been mobilizing to form a common front against the mercenaries led by French national Bob Denard and who are in control of the country since the assassination of President Ahmed Abdallah.

"A return to real democracy in Comoros cannot be realized without the departure of the foreign mercenaries." This was stated to AFP today by Ahmed Mohamed, who represents one of the opposition movements in Paris, the Comoros Democratic Front [FDC] whose secretary, General Moustafa Said Cheikh, has been in jail in Comoros since 1985 after being accused of a plot against the mercenaries of the presidential guards. The

FDC, which called for a rally of the opposition "whatever the differences are," is worried about the fate of its general secretary, jailed, according to the spokesman, at the [word indistinct] military camp that was attacked early this week by the mercenaries.

At the same time, it was learned from reliable sources in Paris that French and South African authorities "were exchanging information" on the situation, which is "pre-occupying" them. Paris and Pretoria, which, in the past few years, had been giving financial support to the presidential guard led by French and Belgian mercenaries, are, according to these sources, very embarrassed by the show of strength of the latter. These mercenaries are being held responsible for the assassination of the Comoran head of state on 26 November.

In the view of Mr Ahmed, the assassinated president agreed under French pressure to replace with French military cooperation personnel the "mercenaries who had become encumbering" and whom South Africa did not want to finance any longer. According to him, the visit paid to France 2 weeks ago by the Comoran foreign minister was linked to that issue. Informed French sources confirmed that visit, but denied that it was linked to the mercenaries problem. Lastly, according to officials of the opposition who were present yesterday evening at Paris Airport for the departure of an Air France aircraft for Moroni, three mercenaries who had already worked with Bob Denard in the Comoros had boarded the aircraft, including a certain "Florent", who is well-known to specialists for his activities in Africa. The departure of the aircraft was delayed as a result of a bomb alert, they said.

Denard in Control

*EA3011193589 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1630 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Four days after the murder of President Abdallah by French mercenaries, the Comoros has become (?a stage) for another coup d'etat. Bob Denard controls the whole country. Many officials left Paris for Moroni, the Comoran capital, last night. Meanwhile, France and South Africa are exchanging information on the situation. [passage indistinct]

Elections Planned 'in 40 Days'

*AB0112081489 Paris AFP in French 0649 GMT
1 Dec 89*

[Text] Moroni, 1 Dec (AFP)—Comoran interim President Said Djohar yesterday announced "the holding of free and democratic presidential elections within 40 days" in the wake of President Abdallah's assassination which occurred in mysterious conditions on the night of 26 November. "My mission consists in organizing free elections within 20 to 40 days" in compliance with Article 22 of the Constitution, Mr Djohar stated. In an address on the national radio, Radio-Comoros, the

interim president gave the assurance that "the institutions have been preserved" in the Republic of Comoros and appealed to the "Comoran people to display wisdom."

Calm prevailed in Moroni this morning. Four days after President Abdallah's assassination, elements of the Presidential Guard, which is under the French mercenary, Bob Denard, were posted near the ministries and at the airport, keeping a discreet watch.

Mr Djohar further said without elaborating that "an enquiry has begun" concerning the assassination. In a second radio broadcast last night, Mr Djohar "appealed to all foreign partners to pursue their cooperation" with Comoros and added that "all commitments made by the Comoran State will be met." It is recalled that France and South Africa are Comoros' two major foreign partners.

Mozambique

Source Denies Nairobi Talks With 'Bandits'

MB3011180389 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Nov 89

[Report from Nairobi by Eduardo Galiza Matos]

[Text] A source in the Mozambican delegation to the eighth summit of heads of state and government of PTA [Preferential Trade Area] member countries this afternoon in Nairobi denied any possibility of President Joaquim Alberto Chissano meeting with so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] members.

The only reason for President Joaquim Chissano's presence here is to attend this PTA summit, and any rumors about an alleged meeting with armed bandit ringleaders are baseless, our source stated, adding that Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe have not yet met to discuss the current stage of contacts with the Renamo ringleaders.

According to the source in the presidential team, a report has not even been drawn up, and we are waiting for the two mediators to inform us about it. The source stated that the Mozambican Government's conditions concerning eventual talks with the so-called Renamo have not been altered. The Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique and its legal institutions must be recognized and the existing order must be respected.

We believe this is fundamental for eventual talks to end the war in Mozambique, the source explained, adding that in his recent tour of Tete and Manica Provinces, President Joaquim Chissano clearly stated that any changes in the country's life must be decided on the basis of national consensus.

We cannot ignore this, our source said. He recognized, however, that there are currently circles in Nairobi which are doing everything possible to arrange a meeting

between the Mozambican delegation and the armed bandit representatives, which would imply actual recognition of the so-called Renamo.

In fact, there are rumors that an armed bandit team arrived in Nairobi early this afternoon for an alleged meeting with Mozambican Government officials. However, our source has already denied this is the case.

Namibia

Nujoma Says New Government Not To Confiscate Land

MB3011170089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1653 GMT 30 Nov 89

[Text] Windhoek Nov 30 SAPA—SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said the future government did not intend to take away land from farmers in Namibia.

According to a SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news report on Thursday [30 November], Mr Nujoma said land should be increasingly and effectively utilised to secure food self-sufficiency, and reduce the country's dependence on South Africa.

He was addressing the closing session of the National Agricultural Union congress in Windhoek.

It was the future government's responsibility to ensure land access, and the government would only distribute land that had been abandoned or been purchased, Mr Nujoma said.

Regarding trade with South Africa, he said alternative markets would need to be established before trade ties could be severed with South Africa.

Mr Nujoma recommended that the advantages of markets in the European Economic Community, Africa and the Arab world should be considered.

RSA Soldiers Still in Command of Omega Base

MB3011164489 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
27 Nov 89 p 3

[Text] The startling fact has come to light that South African military personnel in civilian dress are still in command of Omega base despite the fact that all South African troops are supposed to have been withdrawn.

This was disclosed by the secretary of the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower, Mr Sakkie van der Merwe, when he was questioned about the future of former South African bases on Friday [24 November].

Mr van der Merwe said that some "military structure" had been maintained at Omega but only for the purposes of looking after the Bushmen.

He said that while all other military bases had been vacated a special ruling had been made with regard to Omega because it was regarded as a "development community".

Mr Van der Merwe said that because Omega was a small township the military personnel were needed to operate the water pumps and run, and maintain other infrastructure.

"We didn't see it as bases he said that since April 1 most had been occupied either by UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] or SWAPOL [South-West African Police] for the interim period.

The exceptions, apart from Omega, were Kaokoland—where some bases were being used by the Administration for Hereros—and Western Caprivi where some bases were being used by Nature Conservation.

The head of Civic Affairs and Manpower put the value of the military bases at between R400-600 million [400-600 million rand], and added that there was therefore a great deal of infrastructure to look after.

He stressed that it would be up to the government of an independent Namibia to decide what they wanted to do with the bases.

The new government would decide which ones it wanted to occupy and which ones it did not need. If it decided to dismantle some, those bases might be transferred to the private sector.

The Central Personnel Institution will start an investigation today to determine what extra personnel will be needed to maintain and protect the bases until independence.

The results of the investigation are expected on Thursday but at this stage it is anticipated that only 8-12 people will be needed at each base—most of whom will be labourers.

Mr Van der Merwe said the biggest concern now was that they did not know what UNTAG's plans were with regard to their military component.

He said that if UNTAG suddenly decided to reduce the size of its military force, Civic Affairs and Manpower would have to be ready to take these bases over on short notice.

Jannie de Wet Resigns From National Party

*MB0112060889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2233 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Windhoek, Nov 30, SAPA—The deputy leader of the exclusively white SWA [South-West Africa] National Party [NP], Mr Jannie de Wet, has resigned from the party during its 49th congress in Windhoek.

Mr de Wet, who heads the three-member Action Christian National [ACN] delegation in Namibia's newly-elected Constituent Assembly [CA], walked out of the SWA NP Congress with a number of followers in Windhoek on Thursday.

A statement issued by the NP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said Mr de Wet resigned after a proposal regarding the relationship between the SWA NP and its election front, ACN, was adopted by 87 votes to 25.

Mr de Wet was chairman of the ACN comprising members of the NP and the German Deutsche Aktion Group.

Following the congress decision, the SWA NP executive would continue to represent the party on the ACN executive along with members of Deutsche Aktion, Mr Pretorius said.

ACN would hold an urgent executive meeting to decide on the front's representation in the Constituent Assembly.

The three representatives in the CA have been Mr de Wet, Mr Pretorius and Mr Walter Aston (Deutsche Aktion).

Mr de Wet was not available for comment in Windhoek on Thursday night, but is expected to make a statement on Friday. [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast

RSA's De Klerk Arrives for '24-Hour' Visit

AB0112133689 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Text] At President Houphouet-Boigny's invitation, South African Head of State Frederik de Klerk arrived in Yamoussoukro at 1100 this morning at the start of an official visit to Ivory Coast. Paul Alfred Kadjo, one of our special correspondents, has this report from our political and administrative capital:

[Kadjo] At 1130 GMT [as heard], the South African Airways Boeing 747 landed at Yamoussoukro Airport with South African President de Klerk and his 125-member delegation including 63 journalists who have come to witness the event on the spot on board. This is the first official African visit by the new South African head of state. The first pictures of the visit was the historic handshake between Frederik de Klerk and Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The event was marked by a 21-gun salute, which certainly heralds a new era in the relations between black Africa and [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA]. Then came the national anthems, military honors, the inspection of the guard of honor, and meeting with the crowds.

Needless to say, the welcome given the South African head of state from the airport to the residence of distinguished guests was brotherly and warm. The crowd waved little South African and Ivorian flags—orange, white, blue and orange, white, green—chanting: Long live dialogue! Long live dialogue! Every measure has been taken to make the visit a success.

No official statement was made to the press at the airport. It was necessary to begin work immediately because 24 hours for a friendly and working visit are not long enough. So the talks between President Houphouet-Boigny and De Klerk will start soon after lunch. The private talks will certainly touch on the developments in southern Africa, the reforms initiated by President de Klerk in South Africa, Angola, and on. Pending the full agenda of this visit, it will be noted that the South African head of state is scheduled to hold a news conference tomorrow morning in Yamoussoukro.

Significance of Visit Viewed

AB0112122489 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Ouattara Gnonzie commentary]

[Text] The upcoming meeting between President Houphouet-Boigny and the South African head of state is first and foremost a matter of political choice and principle guided by a single objective, namely the search for peace. In this regard, the Ivorian head of state has chosen a weapon: dialogue. He offered this weapon to the world community in 1971 to solve what he usually calls the painful or scandalous South African problem. In

other words, even though the Ivorian head of state denounces apartheid, he has opposed a policy of rejection and violence vis-a-vis the South African regime.

Some years ago, this initiative was misunderstood, but today, things are no longer quite what they were. There are more and more champions of dialogue and everywhere it is readily acknowledged that President Houphouet-Boigny's mistake was to be right too early. This is why the announcement of President de Klerk's visit to Ivory Coast did not cause much surprise, but all political observers will be alert today in an attempt to decipher the significance of President Houphouet-Boigny's invitation to President de Klerk.

At this point in time, we see at least two types of significance. First, by inviting Mr de Klerk to Ivory Coast as he did his two predecessors—Vorster and Botha—President Houphouet-Boigny's position has remained steadfast: Dialogue and nothing else can put an end to, or at least defuse South Africa's explosive and complex situation. In taking this step, Ivory Coast and President Houphouet-Boigny neither want to annoy nor please anyone. They are simply inspired by profound beliefs underlying a policy of realism, wisdom, and full sovereignty. True to this policy, the Ivorian authorities are not prepared to conceal their opinions in order to thoughtlessly fall into line with others. Clearly stated, by inviting Mr de Klerk, President Houphouet-Boigny wants to reassert his deep-seated conviction: dialogue, always dialogue.

Second, by inviting Mr de Klerk, President Houphouet-Boigny is appealing to, and encouraging, the South African leader to stick to the commendable pattern he has initiated in his country. It is public knowledge that this man, who acceded to power a little over 2 months ago, seems a little more liberal, and indeed raises great hopes. Zambian President Kaunda, who has already met him, disclosed a few weeks ago here in Yamoussoukro that the new South African head of state had given him the impression of being an honest and straightforward man.

After today's visit to Yamoussoukro, Mr de Klerk should not just confirm this impression, but above all go further by taking bold action and initiatives toward reconciliation among all South Africans both black and white. Such initiatives would include releasing Nelson Mandela from detention, lifting the state of emergency all over the South African territory, and opening dialogue with the black community in South Africa. This is the only way that the Pretoria authorities can throw the ball back to President Houphouet-Boigny, who has spared no effort and made every sacrifice in preventing all of southern African region, which is a powder-keg, from exploding. This is also the only way that Mr de Klerk and his government will turn their country into a commendable nation deserving the friendship of the whole international community.

At a time of unprecedented relaxation in international relations, with the crumbling of the Berlin Wall, the Pretoria leadership should more than ever heed the call of the Sage of Africa to pull down the other wall which

divides the black and white communities of South Africa. It is in their interest to do so, and President Houphouet-Boigny will certainly not fail to emphasize this point to Mr de Klerk.

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